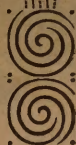


PARKER & WOOD'S



POULTRY MANUAL



CARE AND CURE OF

HORSES, CATTLE, POULTRY,
SHEEP, AND SWINE.

PARKER & WOOD,
Seedsmen and Nurserymen, Agricultural Tools and Woodenware,
49 NORTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON.

INTRODUCTION.

THE OLD STYLE OF POULTRY-KEEPING.



PREVIOUS to about the year 1850, but little attention had been paid in New England to the production of poultry and eggs as a distinct branch of farm management, or as a recognized source of income. It is true that every farmer and nearly every villager who had a little space of ground, kept a few hens and provided them some sort of shelter in which to roost, gave them a little grain or scraps from the house when the weather did not allow them to forage for their own subsistence, and allowed the women folks to raise a few chickens to keep up the number of the flock.

But such eggs as were obtained under this management, and such chickens or old fowl as were killed, were looked upon as a sort of chance production, like the wild berries in

the pastures. If abundant, they were thankfully accepted, and if scarce, there was no thought of attempting to stimulate any increase of production.

Naturally, but little attention was paid to improving the breeds, or even to selecting the best of the flock to retain for laying or breeding purposes.

IMPORTED FOWL.

But in 1847 and 1848 began the importation of larger fowls from India or China, whose enormous size attracted attention among a certain class, and, falling into the hands of a few shrewd advertisers, began what was known as the "Hen Fever," a fever which, instead of proving a short-lived epidemic, has maintained its hold upon the people up to the present time, and even now is more violent in a new victim than it was in its earlier days.

Those first importations, whether known as Chittagongs, Shanghais, Cochinchinas, Burramposters, or Hoang-Ho's, were but sorry-looking birds as compared to the specimens to be seen at the present day at any poultry-show. They were so long-legged that it was the boast of a lucky owner of one that "he could eat corn off the head of a flower-barrel" standing erect beside it. They varied in color of feathers and shape of body and comb so much that it was difficult to point out the distinguishing marks of any one breed, and in fact it has always been a disputed point whether some of the various breeds were imported or were produced by crossing previous importations.

YANKEE-BRED FOWL.

However that may be, it was Yankee skill in selecting the fowl to mate together that has made each one of our Asiatic breeds what it is to-day; that has divided the Shanghais and the Cochinchinas into separate flocks, according to color, and styled them Black, White, Buff, or Partridge Cochins, as may be, and so fixed the type on them and on the stately Brahma, that a man may raise a thousand chickens of any of these breeds with reasonable surety that nine out of every ten will have form, comb, plumage, and all other markings like the parent stock.

They are as much American birds as our more recent productions, the Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes.

HIGH PRICES AND AN INCREASED DEMAND.

Naturally, when attention began to be called to the chance for improvement in our domestic fowl, and when chickens were sold as high as \$25.00 a pair, and eggs at \$2.00 or \$3.00 per dozen, there were some who thought there were other points besides the size which might be sought after. The shores of the Mediterranean were searched for the smaller but finer plumaged Leghorn and Spanish breeds; beautiful Bantams and pugnacious games were imported, and each new discovery was heralded forth and advertised until it seemed to those who had not taken the infection that one-half our people had gone mad to sell, and the other half as mad to buy fancy-bred fowl. Even those who were in the business began to look for a reaction, when the business would be overdone; when we should produce so much poultry and so many eggs that there would be no consumers for them, and prices must fail to pay for food given our flocks.

NO DANGER OF OVERDOING IT.

That this is not so may be proven by comparing the \$25.00 which was thought such an extravagant price for a single bird in 1852, with the \$300 offered and refused for a single American-bred bird only two years ago. That we are not growing more eggs and poultry than we need, may be seen by the following figures:

We import over sixteen millions of dozens of eggs annually, at a cost of two and a half million dollars, and in spite of the increased egg production the statistics show that our imports are increasing rapidly. We give a table of these imports and their value for a decade, 1876 to 1885, inclusive.



Years.	Dozens.	Value.
1876.....	4,903,771	\$630,393
1877.....	5,048,271	617,662
1878.....	6,053,649	726,037
1879.....	6,022,506	646,735
1880.....	7,773,492	901,932
1881.....	9,578,071	1,205,067
1882.....	11,929,355	1,808,585
1883.....	15,279,065	2,677,604
1884.....	16,487,205	2,677,360
1885.....	16,098,450	2,476,672



Of course the bulk (three-fourths) of these come from near by Canada and the Provinces; but quite a quantity come from France, Belgium and Holland; far away Norway and Sweden contribute some, and the Pacific coast sends to China and Japan for help of this kind. Our country is increasing rapidly in population, and the consumption of eggs, both in cooking and in the arts and manufactures is keeping pace with it; so that, if we double the egg-yield on thousands of our New England farms, we shall be in no danger of overstocking the market.

With this constantly increasing demand, our poultry keepers need not fear to procure the best birds they can, of such breeds as may best suit their fancy, whether they intend to raise poultry or eggs for market, or to give them the food best adapted to stimulate egg production or promote the growth of flesh.

FOOD AND MEDICINE FOR POULTRY, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE.



AFTER.



BEFORE.

POULTRY FOODS.

For the accommodation of those who want poultry supplies, such as food, medicine, etc., of the best quality and at reasonable prices, we have largely increased our stock of those goods and offer the following, which have been fully tested by the public for many years.

RUST'S-HAVENS' CLIMAX CONDITION POWDER,

A POSITIVE PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR GAPES AND CHICKEN CHOLERA, AND THE BEST MEDICINE FOR HORSES, CATTLE, POULTRY, SHEEP, AND SWINE.

We call the attention of farmers and others engaged in raising stock or poultry to Rust's-Havens' Climax Condition Powder, an article worthy of careful consideration. Its good effects are readily seen, not only in the cure of diseases, but also in the improved condition of all animals when used as a Condition Powder. It acts with equally beneficial effect on the blood, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs, promotes the digestion of food, increases the appetite, and improves the natural secretions, thereby causing a healthy condition of the animal. It greatly increases the quantity and improves the quality of milk in milch cows and other animals giving milk to their young. Its worm-destroying effects are simply wonderful, and it requires only a few days to test its virtues in this respect.

It imparts great muscular strength and powers of endurance. It is a reliable remedy for poultry diseases.

SAVE YOUR POULTRY!

It is stated by the best authorities that nearly all the diseases of poultry are caused by either cold, wet, want of cleanliness, or bad feeding, and yet, in spite of every precaution taken, even in the best regulated poultry-yards, diseases do exist, and often without any apparent cause.

Sick fowls should always be fed by themselves, in order to get the required amount of medicine.

Separate sick fowls from well ones, and remove their droppings every day.

Do not expose sick fowls to storms, or let them out until the dew is off the grass. Keep your coops, houses, roosts, and runs clean.

RUST'S-HAVENS' CLIMAX CONDITION POWDER

possesses all those excellent qualities which have rendered it so effectual in the past as a preventive and cure of gapes, cholera, diarrhœa, indigestion, leg weakness, catarrh, roup, debility, liver diseases, rheumatism, etc., and all the ordinary diseases to which the domestic fowl is subject. When used as a preventive, or condition powder, it stimulates the production of eggs, improves the physical condition of the bird, and protects the fowl against disease. It purifies the blood, cleanses the liver, promotes the digestion of food, and restores the appetite.

Directions for use, see Diseases and Cures. For price, see page 8.

CAUTION. — None genuine without the signature of Wm. Rust & Sons and A. S. Havens.

ROUP PILLS, FOR ROUP, CATARRH, AND DISTEMPER IN FOWLS.

It was formerly the habit of fanciers, farmers, and others, whenever roup appeared in a flock, to kill the fowls affected and remove them immediately to prevent the spread of the disease. This practice is, happily, no longer necessary since the introduction of Havens' Roup Pills, as is shown by the letters which we publish below. We believe all cases to be curable (unless they have been neglected too long, or are complicated with scrofulous or other incurable taint, transmitted by breeding), provided these pills are given and the directions carefully followed.

Havens' Roup Pills are simply wonderful! I had a fowl severely afflicted with roup, and so weak that she was unable to stand. She had lost nearly all her flesh, and my wife wanted her killed. I told my wife to wait until I tried your pills. To our surprise a few doses enabled her to stand, and less than a box completely cured her. She now runs with the rest of the flock as healthy as any fowl in my yard.

CHARLES TRUEX, Harness Dealer, Freehold, N. J.

I have used Havens' Roup Pills and Powder with great success for roup. They cured my fowls entirely. I will cheerfully recommend them to my friends and to all who may inquire for poultry medicines. I think them the best I ever used.

ABRAM WOLFE, Lebanon, N. J.

I found Havens' Roup Pills a perfect success for roup. One hen I gave them to was so reduced in flesh and strength that she could not stand. I gave them as directed, and in two days her appetite returned, and in a few days she was entirely well.

PETER H. QUACKENBUSH, Manalapan, N. J.

Havens' Roup Pills are unlike any other medicine, and, being composed of drugs in concentrated form, their size is so moderate that it is easy to give them to fowls. They are entirely free from everything harmful, and are believed to be the best remedy ever discovered for roup, catarrh, colds, and distemper.

See price, page 8.

"You can feed for eggs just as you can feed for milk, beef, or fat pork;" and you can get plenty of eggs at all seasons by using

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER. TRADE [THE HEN PERSUADER.] MARK

This preparation supplies just what nature needs for producing eggs, plumage, growth and development, and in the exact proportions required. This exactness makes it so much more effective and economical than other preparations or home-made mixtures.

It is entirely unlike those stimulating powders advertised to make hens lay, and therefore does not exhaust and damage fowls as they do. It contains only just enough stimulants (less than four per cent.) to aid digestion, just as we use a very small quantity of mustard or pepper in our own food for the same purpose.



Its composition also includes valuable tonics and remedial agents to ensure perfect assimilation and robust health, without which the best results cannot be secured. Thus it is of great advantage to fowls, while increasing their laying power, just as cows are benefitted when their milk is increased by proper means, or as soil is enriched when fertilization produces larger crops.

Given frequently to young chicks (a tablespoonful to a quart of meal) it keeps them healthy and enables nearly every chick to be brought to maturity. And it so increases their growth and development that they are earlier ready for market or laying.

It also makes tardy pullets prompt to lay, shortens the moulting period of fowls, and prevents and cures leg weakness and many other diseases.

Although especially valuable in winter, in consequence of the high price in eggs, it is of great value at all seasons, and many are using it with decided advantage the whole year round.

It is equally useful for turkeys, ducks, geese and hens, and is, in short, just what is needed to make egg producing and fowl raising a very profitable pursuit. Although moderate in price it is not too cheap to be the best egg-food in existence.

Rust's Egg Producer can be fed every day at a cost of from one-third of a cent to two-thirds of a cent a week for each fowl, according to the size purchased.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING RUST'S EGG PRODUCER.

To keep fowls in good laying condition and health: Give a tablespoonful of Rust's Egg Producer every other day to each twelve or fifteen fowls. Mix it with dry wheat-bran and meal, and, when thoroughly mixed, add sufficient water to make it of a crumbly consistency for feeding. Do not wet it enough to make it sticky. In cold weather use hot water for mixing.

To increase the number of eggs: Give the same quantity in the same manner except that it should be given every morning.

To moulting fowls: Give half of the above quantity two or three times a week.

To make superior "Poultry Food," (costing much less than the ready-made poultry foods, sold under various names): Mix one pound of Rust's Egg Producer, thoroughly, with fifty pounds of wheat-bran and meal. Wet with water as required every morning, using cold water in summer and hot water in winter. Never mix at one time more than enough for one feeding; and only wet it enough to make it crumbly.

NOTICE: Rust's Egg Producer is superior to any other egg food for preventing and curing diseases; but we are confident that there is only one real cure for gapes and fowl cholera, and that is our Haven's Climax Condition Powder.

Price, see page 8.

We have made arrangements with *Mr. W. H. Dole*, the *originator* of the popular food known as *Dole's Desiccated Fish*, and also the manufacturer of *Dole's Perfect Poultry Invigorator* and other articles of great merit to poultrymen, that we shall have the exclusive control of all goods of his manufacture. We would call your attention to the following letter from him:

MESSRS. PARKER & WOOD.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 1, 1889.

Gentlemen:—I do this day appoint your firm to act as my exclusive agents for the sale of all my several preparations, including the Desiccated Fish and Poultry Invigorator. I will also superintend the manufacture of these goods at your factory from my original formulas.

I desire you to caution all your customers to purchase none of these goods without they have my name upon the bag or package, or to purchase them directly from your house.

There are imitations of my preparations upon the market, and I would caution all to beware of such.

Hoping that this action will result in bringing all my former customers to you not only for my preparations, but for all other poultry supplies, and thus increase your already large trade in those articles, I am yours very respectfully,

W. H. DOLE.

We offer a few testimonials from those who have used these special preparations of *Mr. Dole's*, and can show many more if any desire to see them who are not already acquainted with their merits. We select these as being from parties having a national reputation among poultry fanciers.

From the well-known, expert judge, Abel F. Stevens:

WOODSIDE POULTRY FARMS, WELLESLEY, MASS., Jan. 8, 1889.

After a careful test of poultry foods, I find Dole's Desiccated Fish to be one of the very best articles for the production of eggs; also the Invigorator to be a safe cure for many diseases of poultry, and I cheerfully commend these articles to the fraternity.

ABEL F. STEVENS.

WEST HILL POULTRY YARDS, MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS.

I am very glad to learn you are again to make Desiccated Fish, and to offer the public the same article as was originally manufactured by you, for I am satisfied that what I have been buying under that name for some little time is a worthless imitation. I should fancy, judging from its appearance, that fish offal and oyster shell dust are the principal ingredients of the so-called Desiccated Fish. Yours, however, speaks for itself, and purchasers are readily convinced that you use nothing but clean fish heads in manufacturing. I have used Desiccated Fish as manufactured by you for two years, and I recommend it as the best egg-producing food on the market. A short trial will convince all of its value.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. W. BURKE.

LANCASTER, MASS., Jan. 1, 1889.

I have used large quantities of your Desiccated Fish, and find it one of the most valuable animal foods for poultry. It quickly stimulates egg production and keeps well at all seasons. You will doubtless find a ready sale for it when it becomes well known.

Truly yours,

A. C. HAWKINS.

Breeder of Plymouth Rocks, White and Laced Wyandottes, and White Plymouth Rocks.

ST. ALBANS, ME., Jan. 4, 1889.

I have used your Desiccated Fish for poultry for two years, through the cold weather; thought the hens did not require much other kind of animal food when I used Fish according to directions. I am satisfied it increases the production of eggs in number and size wonderfully. My hens never have done so well throughout the year as when I have fed them on Desiccated Fish in winter. They produce more eggs and of a nicer quality. I recommended it to my neighbors, sent for a quantity, and furnished it to them, and all who have used it are well satisfied it is a good thing.

Respectfully yours,

A. S. FULLER.

DOLE'S DESICCATED FISH.

This is prepared by a peculiar process from *fresh fish heads*, and is ground to a fine meal and will keep perfectly sweet the year through, if kept in a dry place. As all the oil is pressed from the fish after cooking, it will impart no flavor to the eggs, and contains all the bone and flesh of the head, making it a valuable article for the production of eggs.

Being so thoroughly dry and very nutritious, a less quantity should be fed than of Beef Scraps.

It is highly relished by fowl when given according to directions, and the thousands who have used it are all agreed that it is the one best egg-producing food, and one of the best foods for growing chicks or ducks that they have ever used.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING DESICCATED FISH. The desiccated fish should not be fed dry by itself, as the hens are not fond of it in that condition. The better and more economical way is to mix one quart with bran or other soft food, which will be sufficient at one feeding for about sixty fowls.

Price, see page 8.

DOLE'S POULTRY INVIGORATOR.

This is a sure preventive and cure for roup, gapes, chicken cholera, and nearly all other diseases to which fowl are subject. It is also highly stimulative to egg production, and when combined with the DESICCATED FISH, which furnishes the material the fowl requires to make up the egg, it will largely increase the number of eggs, not for a short time alone, but for the entire year. It is claimed by the manufacturers and by those who have tested its merits that it will also prevent the mortality so common among young chickens and turkeys, if given regularly in the food, and that, unlike many of the so-called Egg Foods and Condition Powders, it is said to contain no ingredient to destroy the fertility of the egg, and may be fed according to directions without fear of the eggs failing to hatch well.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING DOLE'S POULTRY INVIGORATOR.—For fowl, mix one gill of the Invigorator with the morning feed, to every twenty fowls, and half the quantity for young chicks, which may be gradually increased as they mature.

See prices, page 8.

EXCELSIOR GROUND BEEF SCRAPS.

This article is so well known as to need no extended description; it is one of the best and cheapest form of giving animal food to fowls when confined in close yards, or when winter cuts off the supply of worms and insects. It is now preferred at some seasons as being more fattening to chickens or fowl intended to be killed for market.

We use only the best of *tallow scrap* and make no *admixture of tankage or soap factory refuse*, and grind it frequently that it may be always fresh.

See price, page 8.

EXCELSIOR GROUND OYSTER SHELLS.

This is a most important article for the poultry yard through the winter, and should be liberally supplied to the fowls. In summer, when allowed to run at large, they can find their own shell making-material, but when everything is frozen or covered with snow they must be helped out, if eggs are wanted.

We would call your attention to the fact that our *Excelsior oyster shells* are ground when green, and valuable as an aid to the digestive organs of the fowl. There is no better shell on the market than that we offer.

See price, page 8.

CRACKED POULTRY OR CHICKEN BONE.

This is about the size of wheat and can be fed like any other food in grain. The phosphate of lime contained in bone assists in the formation of the egg and largely increases the productiveness of hens, although when our desiccated fish or prepared beef and bone food is used the bone may be dispensed with, as they contain all that is necessary of that material.

See price, page 8.

BONE MEAL.

For young chicks, whose power of digestion is not mature, this will be found an indispensable addition to their food.

See price, page 8.

GROUND CHARCOAL.

All successful poultry raisers feed a little of this article in the morning mess once or twice a week. It is an excellent corrective for the fowls.

See price, page 9.

We append a complete list of our supplies, with prices.

**PRICE LIST POULTRY SUPPLIES:**

(Prices subject to market changes.)

EXCELSIOR GROUND OYSTER SHELLS.—10 lb. bag, 15 cents; 25 lb. bag, 35 cents; 50 lb. bag, 50 cents; 100 lb. bag, 75 cents; 300 lbs. or more, 60 cents per hundred. No charge for bags. Ton lots at special prices.

SEA SHELLS.—100 lb. bags, 85 cents; per barrel (about 300 lbs.), 75 cents per 100 lbs. No charge for bags or barrels.

EXCELSIOR GROUND BEEF SCRAPS.—5 lb. bag, 25 cents; 10 lb. bag, 50 cents; 25 lb. bag, 75 cents; 50 lb. bag, \$1.25; 100 lb. bag, \$2.00; 300 lbs. or more, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.. No charge for bags.

DOLE'S DESICCATED FISH.—25 lb. bag, 75 cents; 50 lb. bag, \$1.25; 100 lb. bag, \$2.00. No charge for bags.

CRACKED POULTRY OR CHICKEN BONE.—5 lb. bag, 25 cents; 10 lb. bag, 40 cents; 50 lb. bag, \$1.50; 100 lb. bag, \$2.50. Barrels of about 250 lbs., 2¼ cents per lb. No charge for bags or barrels.

BONE MEAL.—5 lb. bag, 25 cents; 10 lb. bag, 40 cents; 50 lb. bag, \$1.75; 100 lb. bag, \$3.00. Per barrel (about 250 lbs.), 2½ cents per pound. No charge for bags.

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER.—1 lb. package, 25 cents; 2½ lb. box, 50 cents; 6 lb. box, \$1.00; 10 lb. box, \$1.50; 25 lb. keg, \$3.25. If by mail, add 16 cents per lb. for postage.

RUST'S-HAVEN'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS.—Liberal packages, about 14 oz., 25 cents. If by mail, add 15 cents for postage.

RUST'S-HAVEN'S ROUP PILLS.—48 pills in a box; 25 cents per box; mailed.

DOLE'S POULTRY INVIGORATOR.—1 lb. boxes (concentrated), each 25 cents; 10 lb. bags, 75 cents; 25 lb. bags, \$1.50; 50 lb. bags, \$2.50; 100 lb. bags, \$4.50.

DOLE'S HORSE AND CATTLE INVIGORATOR.—10 lb. bag, 75 cents; 25 lb. bag, \$1.50; 50 lb. bag, \$3.00.

PRICE LIST—Continued—Subject to Market Changes.

SUNFLOWER SEED, RUSSIAN MAMMOUTH. Striped-seeded.—Price, 15 cents per quart; \$3.00 per bushel; if by mail, 10 cents per quart extra.

SUNFLOWER SEED. Black-seeded.—Price 15 cents per quart; \$2.50 per bushel; If by mail, 10 cents per quart extra.

DAMAGED WHEAT, for hens, 2 bush. (100 lbs.) in a bag. Price, 100 lbs, \$1.75. Bags, 20 cents each, returnable at same price.

BARLEY for hens, 2 bushels (96 lbs.) in a bag. Price, per bushel, 85 cents. Bags, 20 cents each, returnable at same price.

BUCKWHEAT for hens. Price, 100 lbs., \$1.60. Bags, 20 cents each, returnable at same price.

GOLDEN MILLET.—3 cents per lb.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.—3 cents per lb.

CHICKEN CRACKERS.—Per bbl. \$1.50.

GROUND CHARCOAL.—Per lb., 5 cents.

SASSAFRAS, OR MEDICATED NEST EGGS.—For setting and laying hens.—Price, each, 5 cents; if by mail, 10 cents each; per dozen, 40 cents; if by mail, 75 cents per dozen.

CHINA NEST EGGS.—Price, each, 3 cents; per dozen, 35 cents; by mail, 60 cents per dozen.

INSECT DESTROYERS (Slug Shot).—5 lb. package, 30 cents.

INSECT DESTROYERS (Slug Shot).—10 lb. package, 50 cents.

INSECT DESTROYERS (Dalmatian Persian Powder).—75 cents per lb.; if by mail, 25 cents extra.

GALVANIZED IRON POULTRY DRINKING FOUNTAINS, 1 gal., \$1.25; 4 gal., \$2.50; 5 gal., \$3.00.

EARTHEN DRINKING FOUNTAINS, 1 quart, each 20 cents; 2 quarts, each 25 cents; 4 quarts, each, 35 cents; 8 quarts, each 50 cents.

WILSON BONE MILL, for dry bone.—Each \$5.00. Green bone, \$15.00.

GALVANIZED POULTRY NETTING, No. 19 wire, 2 in. mesh, per sq. foot, 1 cent. Regular widths, 12, 18, 24, 36, 42, 48, 60, and 72 inches, put up in bales of 150 feet lengths. Any size desired can be furnished on a few days' notice.

Special prices on large quantities or to the trade.

PROFITS OF POULTRY KEEPING FED ON PREPARED FOODS.

A careful computation of the cost of keeping full-grown fowl where all food was bought and in such variety as we advise, places it at 2½ cents per week, or \$1.25 per year. As a hen after she begins to lay will naturally lay from 140 to 180 eggs in a year, which can be increased by good food and care, and as eggs average about 25 cents per dozen, it will be seen that there is a good profit in keeping hens for the eggs.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON THE CARE OF FOWL IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH.

The beginner in the poultry business should start either by purchasing eggs of such variety as he may desire to keep of a breeder who has an established reputation for both careful breeding and honest dealing, or one whose flock he has personally examined and found to be just such as he desires to raise, or he should buy young and healthy birds of such a party.

He should provide quarters for them that will be dry, warm, and well ventilated. Damp floors, foul air, and roosts that are exposed to cold draughts, are the most frequent causes of disease among poultry. They should have a southern exposure, but not too much glass, lest it make the house too warm by day and too cold at night.

Roosts should not be more than two feet from the floor, and even less is better for heavy fowl. Nests and roosts should be so arranged that they can be taken out to be cleaned when desired.

The house should be large enough to allow each hen not less than six square feet of floor surface.

As the productiveness of the hen depends largely upon the food given, considerable attention must be paid to that, especially if the fowl are kept confined. They like a variety of food, and the kinds should be frequently varied.

In summer the morning feed may be of any of the smaller grains, wheat, barley, oats, or buckwheat. At noon give a mash of scalded wheat bran or corn-meal (or better if they are mixed in the proportion of two quarts of bran and one of meal), with a little of the desiccated fish or beef scraps in it. This should be scalded together, but dry enough to crumble when stirred, and should be allowed to stand until nearly or quite cool. If any of the fowl appear out of health, or they are not laying well, add the Invigorator or Haven's Condition Powders to this, according to directions.

At night substitute corn for the whole or a part of the other grains, and feed as in the morning.

When desiring to fatten the fowl for market, substitute corn and corn-meal for the lighter grains in all the feedings, and use Excelsior Beef Scraps in place of Desiccated Fish and other ordinary feed.

In winter reverse the order of the morning and noon feed, and give the mash in the morning about blood warm. All mashes should be made about as salt as dough would be prepared for the family baking. Boiled potatoes or other vegetables mashed up with the meal are excellent as a change, but too much of them may cause diarrhoea. Skimmed milk, whether sour or sweet, is excellent for chickens or old fowl.

After the nights grow cold, it is better that the night's food be whole corn, as it is more heating than other grain.

The morning meal should be given very early, say at sunrise. The hen is an early bird, and "when the cock crows in the morning" she begins to search for her breakfast, and a pint then is better for her than a pint and a half two hours later.

In winter a few turnips or betts chopped up and thrown for them to pick at, or a head of cabbage hung up where they can pick it, will do them good.

Keep pure water by them all the time, changing at least three times a day. Have a dish of oyster shells where they can pick them as they please, but do not give too much at a time. They like them fresh every few days.

Be careful not to over-feed. Hens when not laying will often get so fat that the development of eggs is checked, and they will not lay for a long time. At such times do not give corn, cornmeal or beef scraps, but use oats, wheat, or wheat bran, and Desiccated Fish with a little of the Invigorator, or Haven's Condition Powders.

This is peculiarly applicable when the fowl are moulting. They need animal food then more than at any other time, but if given all the corn and beef scraps they will eat, they are too fat before they get in full feather.



RAISING CHICKENS.

The fowls from which the chickens are to be raised should be the best in the flock; should not be kept too fat, and should have a chance to run out of doors. Then the eggs will hatch well and the chicks be strong and vigorous. The nests should be thoroughly cleaned before using for setting hens, and a handful of the Insect Destroyers put in and covered with clean straw. Also dust the hen thoroughly with the Destroyers. Do not feed the chicks for twenty-four hours after they hatch. Then give good corn meal, scalded, but not so as to be wet or sloppy. Later on, wheat bran, cracked corn, oats, soaked bread or crumbs may be given as a change.

After the first week, a little Desiccated Fish may be added, and occasionally a little of the Invigorator or Haven's Condition Powders. If any signs of gapes or diarrhoea appear, give Invigorator or Rust's-Haven's Condition Powder freely until it disappears.

During the first week they need food several times a day. Serve food about blood warm, and *never* give any that has soured (soured).

Feed so as to keep them growing from the start; there is no danger of getting chickens too fat.

DISEASES.

If fowl are properly managed and the hen-house is suitable there is not much danger from disease, but it may be well to speak of some of the most common complaints among poultry.

ROUP, AND HOW CURED.

This is but another name for catarrh, caused by taking a severe cold. Damp houses, draughts of cold air through them, or steaming manure under the roosts are frequent causes. Remove the cause, then separate all sick fowl from the flock, and put in a dry, warm place, and sponge head and mouth with a warm mixture of vinegar and water. Then give a half teaspoonful of Dole's Invigorator, and in a few minutes follow with same amount of castor oil. Repeat morning and evening until cure is effected.

NOTICE.—In using *Dole's Poultry Invigorator* for roup, gapes, or chicken cholera, do *not* mix it with anything but give it pure.

HAVEN'S ROUP PILLS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—In mild cases, to full grown fowls, one pill morning and evening. In more severe cases one pill morning, noon, and evening. To half grown fowls, half pill at each dose. In very severe or obstinate cases the system should be toned up by the use of Haven's Climax Condition Powders in the feed, during the time the pills are given and for a while afterward. With this treatment we believe every case to be curable unless neglected too long or complicated with scrofulous or other incurable taint transmitted by breeding. But Haven's Roup Pills are complete in themselves, and no other medicine is needed (except in extreme cases) if careful attention is given to diet, protection from wind, draughts, cold, and wet; although it is found that cures are more speedy when the system is fortified by the use of Haven's Climax Condition Powder.

Mild cases of roup are cured by Haven's Climax Condition Powder, but in severe cases give one of Haven's Roup Pills three times a day in addition.

CHICKEN CHOLERA,—ITS PREVENTION AND CURE.

CAUSES.—Impure air in filthy houses and yards foul from accumulation of excrements. Grain which has damaged by heating or souring may also induce it. Its existence can readily be discovered by the excessive thirst of the bird, its slow, staggering gait, and sleepy appearance. This is accompanied by diarrhoea with a greenish discharge. In bad cases, unless the birds affected are very valuable ones, it is better at once to destroy them, and either bury or burn the body. Should you, however, wish to try to nurse your birds into health again you must be particular to keep their quarters thoroughly clean, as the discharge is poisonous. As a remedy give warm, cooked food with our Poultry Invigorator mixed in, and a drink of boiled milk with a little red pepper in it, three or four times a day. The houses that have been occupied by infected birds should be thoroughly disinfected by washing with a mixture of an ounce of sulphuric acid to a gallon of water, using an old broom to brush it into floor and roosts.

DIRECTIONS for using Rust's-Havens' Condition Powders to cure chicken cholera, also to cure all diseases of fowls, except gapes.—Give to grown chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc., two large tablespoonfuls of the powder to every quart of meal. To newly-hatched broods, half of this quantity to every quart of meal. To intermediate ages in proportion. Always mix the powder with dry meal, and then add water to make it of a *crumbly consistency* for feeding. Do not wet it enough to make it sticky, and never wet at a time more than enough for one feeding. As a remedy give it two or three times a day, according to the severity of the disease, but as a preventive or condition powder, three or four times a week will suffice to keep fowls healthy and make poultry keeping profitable. Feed sick fowls by themselves so they will get the required amount of medicine. In severe cases increase the dose. In obstinate cases, and to fowls unable to eat, give the powder in hot water, as directed for gapes. Very few sick fowls eat little or nothing, so that, unless given that way, they are liable to get no medicine. Given in that way it never fails unless delayed too long. Fowls nearly lifeless have been quickly cured (see testimonials). After a few doses they can take the powder in their feed.

GAPES, HOW PREVENTED AND CURED.

This is a disease of chickens or young fowls, and consists in the windpipe being infested with small worms, causing the chicken to gape for breath, waste away, and finally die from suffocation. The worm is rather less than three-quarters of an inch long, of a pale reddish color, and the number in one chicken usually varies from two to a dozen. So much is perfectly simple and well ascertained. But the mode in which the worms enter the trachea, or how the disease is propagated, is still to a great extent mysterious. The house and runs in which this disease occurs should be vacated at once, the run spaded over, and fowl kept from it for a time.

CURE. — Use *Dole's Invigorator*, as directed for roup.

DIRECTIONS for using *Rust's-Haven's Condition Powders* to cure and prevent gapes.

To prevent gapes, give the powder to the chicks in their feed soon after they are hatched. Continue its use for a few weeks and save your young poultry from disease. This is the easiest and wisest plan, and it always pays well.

To cure gapes it is necessary to destroy the gape-worm in the windpipe. To do this add sufficient boiling water to some of the powder to make it liquid enough to run. Mix it well, and when cool enough to be given, open the fowl's mouth and slowly pour down one teaspoonful of the mixture, stopping once or twice to allow it to take breath. Repeat every two or three hours, and relief will soon be obtained; also stir a tablespoonful of the powder into the drinking water daily. Fowls have thus been saved when in a hopeless condition.

SCALY LEGS.

This is never found in a flock that have had proper food and exercise; the cause is a small insect that burrows underneath the scale on the legs.

CURE. — Wash the legs with soapsuds, and then rub them with equal parts of lard and sulphur, with which a few drops of carbolic acid have been mixed; or wash in a mixture made by mixing one part of kerosene with three parts of skimmed milk. Fowls that get a fair quantity of *Invigorator*, or *Rust's-Haven's Condition Powders* in their morning meal are never troubled with this affliction.

LICE.

Again, in most cases, this disease is the result of carelessness; if proper care is given to the keeping of the houses clean, this insect will never appear. If your houses are already infested, you must begin to destroy the insect by cleaning out all the hay and litter. Then thoroughly whitewash the sides, roof, and all boxes in the house. Kerosene should be applied freely to the roosts and all cracks in boxes or sides of the building. To destroy lice already on the fowls, dust them liberally with our *Insect Destroyers*, taking care that it is well worked into the feathers of the back, neck, and roots of the tail. The easiest way to do this effectually is to take up the hen by the legs; this opens up the feathers and gives the powder a chance to work in. Particular care should be taken to avoid the existence of this pest when young chicks are about, as lice annually cause the death of hundreds of them. Carbolic nest eggs may also be used with good effect as a preventative.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING *Rust's-Haven's Condition Powders* TO EXPEL LICE. — Sprinkle freely about the roost, nest, and in the coops where the young fowls feed. When any fowl is severely infested, sprinkle freely under the wings and among the feathers throughout. When thus applied to the parent hen, the young ones will partake of its good effects while being hovered. One or two applications will bring relief.

MOULTING.

The first principle to be attended to when your fowls are moulting is to see that they have abundance of food, as the process through which they pass at this time is a severe one. *Dole's Poultry Invigorator*, *Rust's-Haven's Condition Powders*, or *Rust's Egg Producer* will be found of much value at this time, as it not only acts as a gentle tonic and appetizer, but gives vigor to the birds. The food should consist of desiccated fish, ground beef scraps and cornmeal in the morning, and a little whole corn added to the afternoon allowance of grain.

Diseases of Animals, and Directions for Using Rust's-Haven's Climax Condition Powders.

HORSES.



Colds, Coughs, Heaves, Quinsy, Worms, Botts, Seat or Pin Worms, Colic, Scouring, Slabbering, Yellow Water, Lung Fever, Distemper, Pink Eye, Epizootic, and all diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs.

DOSE.—One large teaspoonful should be given morning and night, at regular meals, in *wet mess*. As the animal improves the number of doses may be gradually diminished to three or four times a week until restored.

FOR WORMS.—One tablespoonful night and morning for a few days, and then give half a pound of flaxseed well scalded, or one pint of flaxseed oil, mixed with the food, to open the bowels. Repeat if necessary.

In sudden or severe attacks of Botts or Colic, one large tablespoonful should be added to one pint of boiling water, and tightly covered till cool enough to be given; then mix thoroughly and drench the animal from a bottle. *Repeat every hour till relief is obtained*, and then administer the same purgative dose as prescribed for worms, to carry off the medicine.

NEAT CATTLE.



Hollow Horn or Wolf, Garget, Lung and other Fevers, Giving of Watery or Bloody Milk, Loss of Appetite, Bad Condition of the Fluids, Failing in Milk, etc., and all diseases caused by a bad or impoverished state of the blood or unhealthy condition of the Liver.

DOSE.—One large tablespoonful given in regular mess of wet or dry feed, or slop, morning and night. When regularly fed for a few weeks its good effects will be plainly seen in the improved condition of the animal, as well as in the *increased quantity and rich quality of milk and butter*.



HOGS.

Coughs, Worms, Swollen Necks, Ulcers of the Lungs and Liver, Poor Appetite, Failure of food to produce Fat, etc., enriches the milk in sows raising pigs, causing them to thrive well. Try it.

DIRECTIONS.—For general use, add one package to a barrel of swill and feed twice a day. When required to dose a single hog, one teaspoonful of the powder should be mixed with the feed, night and morning. When fed regularly for a time it will destroy all worms and wonderfully improve the condition of your hogs. If the hog is too sick to eat, mix the powder with sweet milk, and feed with a spoon or from a bottle. In advanced stages of any disease the dose may be safely doubled.

CALVES AND SHEEP.



When fed to calves it greatly improves their growth and prevents scouring. In sheep it greatly improves their condition, and assists in fattening and also increases the quantity of milk in ewes having lambs.

DIRECTIONS.—For general use, one package of this Powder should be thoroughly mixed with fifty (50) pounds of MEAL. **MESS, ONE QUART TO EACH ANIMAL**, twice daily. This mixture should be kept in a tight box or bag. Dose for a single calf or sheep, one teaspoonful of Rust's-Haven's Climax twice a day, mixed with feed.

N. B.—For any animal refusing to take any kind of food, add to the prescribed dose one pint of sweet milk, and drench from a bottle three times a day. Three or four doses will usually restore the appetite. Animals have thus been saved when all other efforts had failed.

Separate sick animals from well ones and remove their droppings every day. Keep everything very clean.

Few realize how much feed animals pass undigested, and how much is thus lost in feed and condition. As Rust's-Haven's Climax Condition powder makes food digest and nourish, it is money in your pocket to give it to *all your stock* three or four times a week, as you will find by trying it.

PARKER & WOOD'S POULTRY MANUAL.

CARE AND CURE OF HORSES, CATTLE, POULTRY, SHEEP, AND SWINE.

RECIPE FOR PRESERVING EGGS.

Take eight gallons of water, one quart of salt, one quart of lime. Put the lime into a stone jar (wood will not hold it), and take water enough from the eight gallons to slake it. When the lime is thoroughly slaked add the salt and remainder of water. Stir it several times every day until the salt and lime are perfectly dissolved. Gather the eggs daily, wash them thoroughly clean, place in a stone jar, covering them with the above mixture, which should be stirred every day before being applied to the eggs. Continue this daily, keeping the eggs just covered with the mixture.

Those who wish to preserve eggs successfully, should be particular to remove the male bird from the flock before beginning to do so, as the keeping quality of the eggs are much injured by allowing him to run with the hens.

By observing the above direction, eggs can be kept in a perfectly fresh condition for a year.

TO PREVENT HENS SITTING.

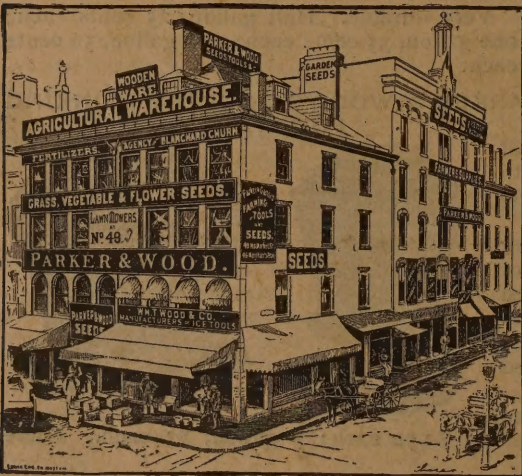
The best plan is to invert a cask, of which the head has been removed, upon three bricks, a hole being bored near the top for ventilation. This will make a capital pen for a "broody" hen, the food and water being placed just under the rim. A few days of such confinement will take away all desire to sit from any hens but Cochins, and in about a fortnight the fowl, if fed with our Dole's Invigorator, Rust's-Haven's Condition Powders or Rust's Egg Food, will begin to lay again.

SUNFLOWER SEED.—This is one of the best egg-producing foods known for poultry, keeping them in fine condition. It can be sown any time up to the middle of July, alongside of fences, and in most any kind of soil.

HUNGARIAN AND GOLDEN MILLETS are excellent food for young chickens. Price, see page 9.

INSECT DESTROYERS.

These compositions have stood the test of years. Are perfectly harmless to the fowl but certain death to all insects that trouble them. They should be used freely in the nests, and dusted well into the feathers of the birds. When a hen is set, be sure to give the nest a thorough dusting of this material. It prevents the possibility of the existence of insects. We recommend for this use *Dalmatian* or *Persian Insect Powder*, or *Hammond's Slug Shot*. Price, see page 9.



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